

TENTH YEAR.

 THE LOUISVILLE
DEMOCRATS FIGHT.

 City Police Run the Primary
Election by Force.

 Two Tickets Announced and
Things Favorable to Re-
publicans.

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—A fierce factional fight in the local Democratic ranks reached a climax at the primaries held today for the purpose of nominating candidates for the City Council, the Board of Alderman and the Legislature. The city administration forces, headed by Mayor Charles P. Weaver, had the Police and Fire Department at their command, while the anti-administration men had the support of the city and the county executive committees.

The voting places were opened at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and at each place the police were on hand. They refused to allow the primaries to be held until election officers favorable to the administration candidates were installed. In many instances the regularly chosen officers of election were elected from the voting places by force. City Jailer John Pfanz, a strong administration worker, was knocked down and severely beaten.

The executive committee issued a statement at noon declaring the call for a primary void. All clerks and judges were instructed to close the polls and bring the records and ballot boxes to the headquarters. The police would not allow this, and the election was left in the hands of the blue-coats, who acted as clerks and judges. The returns will not be counted by the committee, and if a ticket is placed in the field by the administration an injunction will be asked.

Indignation meetings have been called for today and the row will soon find its way into the courts.

JUNE 13.—The Democratic committee met this afternoon and declined to consider yesterday's primary valid, to count the ballots or to recognize "certain candidates who are claiming their nomination" by a riotous police force." The committee then nominated a full ticket from State Senator to school trustees and announced it as the "regular" ticket and closed its address to the Democratic voters with this appeal:

Your committee makes its appeal to the party organization of the city and the State and to the law-abiding, self-respecting citizens of Louisville. Relying on the support of the party, and on the confidence of the public, we have nominated a Democrat for every office to be filled, and submit the party ticket to the consideration of the voters of Louisville as the only Democratic ticket, and one altogether worthy of their confidence and support.

This leaves the ground fallow for Republican crops.

IN A COUNTRY CAMP

Smallpox Patients Comfortably
Sheltered in New Tents.

A smallpox camp has been established some distance from the city limits of Earlinton and the cases are put there at a safe distance from all highways or human habitation. An efficient force of guards are in charge, and nurses who have had smallpox are there to render every assistance to the patients. Our health officer, Dr. A. Chatten, who has been worked almost off his feet for some days, has secured Dr. A. W. Davis, of Morton's Gap, to take charge of his practice here, and will himself give entire attention to the smallpox patients.

There are three cases now, and some suspects in the camp of detention. The disease is in very tight form and with the care and attention given the patients it is not expected to result seriously in any case.

The patients are comfortably sheltered in good, new tents and everything that can be done is done for their comfort. The house where the disease appeared has been thoroughly disinfected and is kept under strict quarantine.

A cutter from A. E. Anderson & Co., of Chicago, will be at St. Bernard General Store, June 19 and 20, to show you goods and take your measure for clothing, at a big reduction. A great opportunity!

The Commanding Figure.

Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fighting, rallied by sheer will power, and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines directing and encouraging the troops. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Ovenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the generals were among

MOST DESPERATE BATTLE.

The American Troops in the Philippines Encounter Real War at Last.

A STRONGLY-POSTED BUT UNSEEN FOE.

God's Providence and the Native's Bad Marksmanship Only Saved Our Heavily-Brave Troops from Heavy Losses—A Field Of Drenched in Blood.

Manila, June 14.—American field guns were engaged, yesterday, in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery, concealed in the jungle.

During the night an insurgent cannoneer was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas.

Advanced to the Attack.

Gen. Lawton, in the morning, took a battalion of the Fourteenth regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first regiment to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the Sixth artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 900 yards distance.

The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made shells, loaded with nails, and two smaller guns.

Rebels Learning to Shoot.

Their shooting was most accurate.

The first lot of cannoneers went directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the leg of a private in the Fourteenth Infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town.

Attacked by Hidden Rebels.

As soon as the fighting opened, the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the "amigo" or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town, shooting in their rear.

Deceived by a Decoy.

The companies of the Twenty-first regiment, skirmishing along the beach, with "amigo" guides, found, apparently, the rebels, who retreated.

The men of the Twenty-first followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrible fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could and were picked off rapidly.

After this maneuver was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated.

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Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men. The little group made a desperate stand. Gen. Lawton, Maj. Starr, and Lieutenants Donovan and Connally taking rifles from wounded men, fired at the enemy, bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally, their cartridge boxes were all gone, and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops.

The Fighting Resumed.

Two battalions of the Fourteenth regiment and one battalion of the Ninth regiment were hurried to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed.

Against an Unseen Foe.

The only means of crossing the Zepo-pote was by a small bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches dug in "V" shape, whence they could concentrate their fire on the bridge.

They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could hardly see ahead.

Fighting Waits—Deep in Mud.

When the battle was resumed at one o'clock, with the reinforcements, our battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading waist-deep in the mud of the salt flats, flat and steadily pouring volleyes of musketry at the rebels, drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and khaki lay in the bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load.

The Three Thousand Rifles.

Washington, June 14.—The news of the heavy fighting almost in sight of Manila, and adjacent to the navy yard at Cavite where Admiral Dewey landed forces more than a year ago, was received with intense interest here. It is evident to the officials that in surges either are far stronger than have been realized or they have come to the end of their resources, and are making the lost struggle in sheer desperation. Otherwise it is hard to understand why they should come down to the shore of the bay and fight the warships.

Adjt.-Gen. Corbin Confident.

Encouraged by Advice from Gen. Otis, in Whose Proveess He Has Steadfast Reliance.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PRATT—We are authorized to announce Judge Clinton J. Pratt, of Hopkins County, as a candidate for the nomination of the State Democratic Party, subject to the action of the Republican party.

If all signs do not fail there will be a large quota of hot stuff in the Democratic county convention at Madisonville Saturday.

THERE is no rest for Tagals before General Lawton. The wet season has no terrors for the famous fighter of the Apaches.

THE Louisville Democrats are setting a new pace for the "harmony" stakes. Two tickets in the field and everybody has a Jack China knife.

HARDIN and Goebel are fighting the final battle of the State campaign on the stumps of Hopkins county with as much vigor as if the State's vote hinged on the result in this county.

JUDGE PRATT went to Caldwell county Tuesday and will probably make things interesting for some people who have been trying to work up opposition to him there during his absence in other parts of the State.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has declined to have admiring Americans donate him a home. When the Admiral's fighting days are over and the day comes that he has no money or friends—and that's a long way off—there will be time enough and as available "old soldiers" home. He is not now in need of a "home."

It is estimated that the stock of gold coin and gold bullion in the United States today is close to one thousand millions of dollars, which is about one-fourth of the entire world's stock of the metal. There is plenty of silver money, too, and all of it is as good as gold, thanks to the triumph of Republican principles and the vindication of Republican doctrines.

OUR Republican Governor has accepted an invitation to be present at a conference of Governors to discuss trusts and the Republican National Convention will meet next year before the Democratic body of the same rank, and will adopt a plank against trusts.

Look as if the Democrats will have no distinctive issue but the old 16 to 1.

WHAT General Wilson Accomplished in Matanzas.

Franklin Matthews in Harper's Weekly.

This simply illustrates the great thoroughness of General Wilson in his work. When it is considered that he made preparations for taking a census long before any official instructions reached him, that he made a study of labor conditions, gathered statistics of every kind in relation to the province—his material on sugar alone would be sufficient for an exhaustive treatise—and in addition governed wisely, meeting the many complicated problems with resource, courage, and frankness, it is impossible to restrain admiration for him. He retained men in the offices they held, unless they were incompetent or guilty of improper conduct. He induced the Cubans even to select former Spanish sympathizers to serve with them on the boards that managed municipal affairs in several places, and he kept reiterating on all proper occasions that the mission of the United States forces in Cuba was for pacification solely. He fed from 20,000 to 30,000 persons daily for a time, sought ways of finding employment for the poor, and encouraged them to take heart. He visited the hospitals, and caused them to be purified; opened homes for orphans; cleaned the streets and pest-holes—work in which he had the full co-operation and support of his chief military assistant, Brigadier General Sanger. He tried to devise means of improving commerce, and so thoroughly was he informed that while talking on this subject I remember he quoted almost off-hand figures showing the amount of sugar shipments from Cardenas and Matanzas. In 1894, he said, there were 2,471,000 sacks shipped, and in 1898 the shipments had fallen to 920,000 sacks. He told me that in his investiga-

tions he had found that the pay of unskilled labor was forty cents a day, and the cost of living from twenty to twenty-five cents a day—allowing six cents for rice, four cents for meal, seven cents for beans, and the rest for other things. He had gathered full statistics about the 500 miles of railroads in the province and about the shipping interests of the various harbors. The province of Santa Clara was added to his command recently, and he has just finished a trip through it.

JOHN DENNIS KILLED

Oldest Engineer on the Henderson Division in a Wreck at Guthrie.

Will Bramham Badly Scalded About Arms and Head.

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PAID IN FULL.

Insurance Adjusters Pay St. Bernard Loss One Week After Fire.

Col. J. W. Powell, special adjuster for the Royal Insurance Co., and Mr. Fishback, of the Lancashire, were here Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week and adjusted the fire loss of the St. Bernard Coal Company on the coal-washing plant. The insurance was paid in full, the amount being \$9,000. This was prompt work, the claim being adjusted in just one week after the fire occurred.

Haley's Mill Notes.

Rev. B. W. Preacher at Poplar Grove gave a large audience, Saturday night and Sunday.

Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely, with Mr. J. L. White as Superintendent.

Mr. Ida Wilson and Miss Lula Davis and Misses Van Dulin and Antie Davis visited the family of H. C. Hesley Sunday.

Misses Marvin and Blanche Moseley were the guests of Misses May Flowers and May Hesley Sunday night.

The picnic at Highway, Saturday, was almost a failure.

Mrs. Susan Davis, of Crofton, is visiting her son, Elgin Davis, this week.

Misses Henrie Faughender and Roena Ebding were the guests of Miss May Flowers Saturday.

Rev. H. C. Hesley and wife visited the family of M. C. Cook Sunday.

Mrs. America White, wife of John White, departed this life on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after a lingering illness. Her spirit has flown to its Maker and her body consigned to the tomb. Weep not, kind friends and kindred, but be sure that you may be prepared to meet her on the celestial shore where parting will never be.

MAMMA'S JOY.

Late Literary News.

The Beecher family is one whose branches are very many and whose lines of work are as varied as the individuals.

It is a granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who is at present very much to the fore in relation to the economic emancipation of women.

In the July number of the Cosmopolitan, Mrs. Stetson will give a pen warfare with Prof. Harry Thurston Peck over in article in the June number of the Cosmopolitan, "The Women of To-day and To-morrow."

Mr. Stetson has something in the June number—a four-line poem on "Queer Peoples". The illustrations by Oliver Herford are themselves queer.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

Woman's Work
is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 18.

Text of the Lesson, Col. III, 1. 15. MEDIUM VERSES, 1-4—Golden Text, Col. III, 15—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.)

1. "If ye then be risen with Christ, see those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." 2. "He who overcometh shall be clothed with white raiment; but he that is overcome shall be cast into outer darkness." 3. "Behold, I come unto you in the spirit of humility and lowliness of heart." 4. "He who overcometh shall inherit all things."

5. "Behold, I stand before you as an angel of light." 6. "He who overcometh shall be given to him a white robe, and a crown, and a name written in life in the book of God."

7. "Behold, I come quickly." 8. "Behold, I stand before you as an angel of light."

9. "Behold, I stand before you as an angel of light." 10. "Behold, I stand before you as an angel of light."

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LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ivey Dean is visiting relatives in the country.

Henry Browning spent Sunday with friends in Dixon.

Dr. Will Ross, of Madisonville, was in the city Sunday.

L. F. Breining, of Madisonville, visited Earlington, Sunday.

Miss Bessie Brown, of Madisonville, was in the city Sunday.

Frank and Katie Hoffman, of Nashville, are visiting relatives here.

Charlie Lindsay, of Madisonville, was in Earlington Monday evening.

Mr. W. A. Keown and Master Clay Stokes spent Sunday in St. Charles.

Miss Laura Denton, of Robards, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Tom Young.

Mangrum Bros., who were burnt out at Manitou last week, will rebuild at once.

Mr. M. Hanna and family, of Madisonville, spent Sunday in the city with friends.

Waverly McCarley is happy in the possession of a young Jackrabbit sent him by a Kansas friend.

Everybody is coming to the big picnic at Lakeside Park July 4th. The A. O. U. W.'s are going to give the people a great day.

Cal Martin has gone to Sebree to join T. C. Martin, his brother, and other Sebreites on a brief fishing trip on the banks of Green river.

Esq. H. H. Moore, an old and well known citizen of the White Plains country, died Saturday and was buried at Concord church on Sunday.

W. L. Phillips left home Sunday morning for Lexington where he enters the Kentucky University with the purpose of taking a four year course.

Postmaster Martin, of Madisonville, has received advice that his salary has been increased \$100, on account of increase in business at that postoffice.

Judge J. G. B. Hall, of Madisonville, and Mr. H. S. Corey, of this place, attended the Good Roads Convention at Lexington last Friday and Saturday.

Miss Sue Burr expects to go shortly to Chautauqua where she will take final summer course in kindergarten work before beginning her work in that branch with Earlington children this fall.

Rev. R. M. Wheat attended District Conference at Robards last week, returning Sunday afternoon. He reports a large attendance and a pleasant and profitable meeting. The next annual meeting will be held in Earlington.

That fishing party that started from Madisonville and has put in time at Rockport returned Sunday and E. L. Wiss is again at his ticker. What they caught won't bear telling—especially repeating.

Mr. C. G. Pfaffenbauer has returned from his western trip and is at work for the St. Bernard Coal Company at St. Charles, where his family will join him shortly. The Professor is playing with the St. Charles Cornet Band and will be in Earlington with that organization on the Glorious Fourth.

Flowers were furnished by several thoughtful friends at the K. of P. Decoration services Sunday. The largest contribution was three baskets full brought by Chas. McFadden, of Barnsley, which he had gathered in his own flower garden and enriched with wild flowers from nature's bower.

Tom Finley was in Earlington Tuesday on the way out to his father's farm. Tom is in a receptive attitude with reference to the nomination for Legislator. If the Republicans can't fit to tender him the nomination, he will accept and make a vigorous and interesting campaign of the county.

LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER

The Celebrated Lecturer, A. W. Hawkes, to be Heard at Madisonville.

Arrangements have been made to have the celebrated lecturer, A. W. Hawkes, deliver his sidesplitting, philosophic lecture, "Laughter," at the Tabernacle in Madisonville, Tuesday night, June 27. Mr. Hawkes was caught for an off night and the guarantee was worked up promptly. He is a high priced lecturer, much in demand, and only by catching an off date was the Southern Lyceum Bureau able to put him in at Madisonville. The Bureau has written guaranteeing satisfaction. He comes with the highest recommendations from the press, and is widely known as the "Laughing Philosopher."

Bain Ruby will be out the last of the week to sell tickets to the Earlington lovers of a good thing like this. We do not think anyone should miss this treat who at all appreciate a lecture. The tickets will be 50 cents.

A Wonder in Coal.

The Salt Lake City, Utah, Tribune, May 27, 1899, tells the following wonderful story: "Some time ago, while Mr. J. W. Ott was unloading a carload of Diamond coal at his coal yard, he made a discovery which tends to upset the theory that the world has been inhabited by intelligent beings for only a few thousand years."

"In unloading the coal a solid piece of the coal weighing nearly one hundred pounds attracted his attention because of an object sticking from it. Taking a pick, he broke open the coal, and there imbedded in the block, was a piece of iron about seven inches long and an inch and a half wide. The place where the iron lay showed that the coal had formed around the iron, for when broken one side remained intact, and the matrix showed perfectly all the curves and indentations of the iron piece so perfectly formed and the iron so firmly imbedded as to make it utterly impossible that it could have been placed there by any means after the coal had been formed."

"The iron for about six inches is a straight bar, over a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a half wide. At one end the iron is shaped like an arrow-head, with a bulging portion, and then tapering to a point. In the head and at the opposite end there are holes punched through the iron with some blunt instrument, each about a quarter-inch in diameter. Part of the iron is rusted away and bent, but the portion not rusted is covered with red paint, which is in a fine state of preservation. The iron is malleable and of very fine grain."

"It is a great curiosity and has been inspected during the last day or two by a large number of people."

"How it came in the block of coal and what its story tells as to the length of time it has been imprisoned hundreds of feet under the surface in the coal measures, are questions of particular interest to those who have made a study of these matters."

Bro. Story's Crop.

Rev. J. F. Story, one of the most successful growers of small fruits Hopkins county has ever known, had a fine crop of strawberries this year in spite of the cool, rainy weather that prevented many a gallon of fine berries from maturing and causing them to rot before they could be gathered.

Bro. Story reports 4,000 gallons taken from five acres of ground. This is an average of 800 gallons to the acre and a splendid showing for such a large bed. He thinks if he could have gathered all the berries that matured his average would have gone to 1,000 gallons per acre. With less rain and more sunshine the crop would have been enormous.

Picnic from Evansville.

The Evansville Manufacturers Association will come in a body with their ladies and friends to Earlington on June 28 or 29 to hold their annual picnic at Lakeside Park. The Evansville people know a good thing when they see it and many of them have seen Loch Mary and the park before.

Oldham-Day.

Mr. Claud Oldham, of the McCord neighborhood, and Miss Alice Day, of Dawson, were married Wednesday, June 7th, at the home of the bride. Miss Day was formerly of this place and has a host of friends here, who extend congratulations and best wishes.

If your sight is blurred with specks and spots floating before your eyes, or you have pains on the right side under the ribs, then your liver is deranged, and you need a few doses of Hennig to regulate it. Price 25 cents. St. Bernard Drugstore.

ECONOMY

How much is your time worth? How much do you value your strength? Is your money worth having? These questions will be answered to your entire satisfaction if you use

EDUST
Working Powder

In your cleaning. It will do your work in half the time, with half the labor, and at half the cost of soap or any other cleanser. It will make your housework easy and save you many an hour of work.

For greatest economy buy our large packages.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, BOSTON

A. O. U. W. WORK.

Good Outlook for Big Crowd at the Picnic July 4th.

Thirteen members of Hopkins Lodge A. O. U. W. visited the Madisonville Workmen Saturday night and assisted in conferring degrees on several candidates. The members of the Madisonville Lodge said they were coming in a body to help celebrate the big A. O. U. W. picnic and barbecue projected for July the Fourth at Lakeside Park. The Fourth has never failed to bring a multitude of people to a pleasant outing at the park and a big crowd is expected this year.

Wonderful Discovery.

LUNSFORD, ALA., April 15, 1898.

Dear Sirs.—I have been troubled with liver and heart complaint. I had no appetite and my general health was very bad. I took medicine from four different doctors and they failed to do me any good. I had relief until I began to use your valuable Nubian Tea. I used about two dollars worth of tea and my appetite and medicine was all that was required. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Fine Yield of Berries.

Our friend, the successful farmer and truckman, Mr. A. S. Shelton, reports to THE BEE that his strawberry crop this year amounted to 8,000 gallons on three-quarters of an acre of ground. This is in excess of an average of 1,000 gallons to the acre and is truly a remarkable crop considering the very unfavorable rainy weather that prevailed a good part of the strawberry season. Mr. Shelton's berries were not only prolific but fine.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the internal portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result. An ear infection can be taken care of and this tube restored to its natural condition.

Wilson vs. Rule

The case of Wilson vs. Rule tried before Esq. Frank Sisk Tuesday morning resulted in a hung jury and the case goes over to the next court. The suit was brought to recover the value of a horse Wilson claims to have sold Rule and for the cost to Wilson of keeping the animal since the time the sale is claimed to have been made, the amount of the claim being about \$65. The jury in the case were: Thos. Robinson, Geo. Veasey, T. P. Carroll, Del Sisk, W. H. Shean and Zeb Trover.

Would Not Suffer So Again for Daily Times

Its Cost.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly walk. I went to a druggist and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a fifty-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now never feel so bad as I did in my life.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Only Raspberries.

The only raspberries heard of on the market in this county were

grown by Mr. Riggan at Madisonville. It was a small crop—only a few gallons and they were taken as fast as they could be gathered.

Earlington people drove to Madisonville to get them and, although gathered rather unripe, they made a rare dish this year. They were of both varieties—red and black.

You May Bend the Sapling, But Not the Tree.

When disease has become chronic and deep seated it is often difficult to cure it.

This is the reason why it is best to take Hood's Saraparilla when disease first shows itself in pimplles, headaches, indigestion or other trouble which cannot be taken care of by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Best way to Invest 25 Cents.

ATLANTA, Miss., July 1st, 1898.

New Spencer Medicine Co.

I want to tell you what I think of your Nubian Tea. I have used it myself and in my family, and it is all that you claim for it. It is the best Liver Medicine I ever tried. It is just the thing to take if you feel bad and are bilious.

A. B. LANCASTER, Sold by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The best line of Buggies, Carriages, etc.,—the celebrated Delker make—at C. M. Bourland's, Madisonville.

M. Drulinger, a watchman at the Baskett coal mines, in Henderson county, was caught between a locomotive and the coal chute and seriously injured.

Double Wedding.

Miss Annie Clark, of Nortonville, and Mr. Clint Almon, of Earlington, were married last Thursday, June 8, at the home of the bride's father, Dr. D. F. Clark, of Nortonville, Rev. Barney Sisk officiating. At the same ceremony Miss Maud Clark and Mr. Willie Clark were made man and wife.

Best way to Invest 25 Cents.

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A. B. LANCASTER, Sold by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The closing exercises of St. Vincent Academy in Union county will occur on June 21.

Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine creates a good Appetite, Tones and Strengthens the Stomach, and builds up the health.

The Olympia's telephone buzzed frantically.

"Hello!" cried Dewey.

"What you, Admiral?"

"I'm the editor of the Bangsaw Bazaar."

"Are you going to eat all those dinners?"

"I expect to."

"Well, you'd better do what we do with our paper."

"What's that?"

"We have patent inside."—Harper's Bazaar.

Lung Irritation

s is the forerunner to consumption. Dr. Bob Pine-Taylor says it's not it, and gives strength to the lungs that a cough or a cold will not settle there. Twenty-five cents at all good druggists.

Mr. Jas. R. Rash, who recently

went to Boston to be present with

Frank at the Commencement ex-

ercises of the Massachusetts

School of Technology, returned

home Tuesday night accompanied

by Frank and Ben.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family ca-

thartic.

A Narrow Escape.

Heart trouble is the most common

cause of death in this country.

Dr. C. M. Bourland, of Madisonville, has a

large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

He has a large practice.

TIMBER AND MINERAL.

Kentucky Resources Discussed by Mr. John B. Atkinson

Before State Commercial Convention at Louisville.

Kentucky, with its 40,400 square miles of territory; its 1,500 miles of navigable rivers; its rich soil; its great forests and incalculable mineral wealth; stands second to none of the great Commonwealths of the Mississippi Valley in its possibilities. Especially in its great forests is a great heritage now rapidly and riotously being exhausted, with no regard for the future. The oaks, hickories, tulips, gums, chestnuts, maples, beeches, sycamores, ash, elms, cypress, walnuts, etc., grow to a perfection equalled in but few States of this country of ours. Only in Missouri and Tennessee, perhaps, can the variety and value of timber be found to equal that of Kentucky.

Eight white oaks are found in the State, viz:

White.....	Quercus Alba
Post or Iron.....	Minor
Overcup, Swamp Post.....	Lyra
Mossy Cup or Bur.....	Macrocarpa
Swamp White.....	Platanoides
Cow or Basket.....	Michauxii
Rock Chestnut.....	Prinus
Chestnut or Yellow.....	Acuminata

Of the black oaks we have,

Red.....	Quercus Rubra
Pin or Swamp.....	Palustris
Scarlet.....	Coccinea
Black.....	Velutina
Spanish.....	Digitata
Horn or Scrub.....	Nigra
Black Jack or Barren.....	Marylandica
Water.....	Nigra
Willow.....	Phellos
Laurel.....	Laurifolia
Shingle.....	Imbricaria

With probably half the State still occupied by forest, and with the knowledge that almost every part of it is reached by the logger or sawmill, it is difficult to estimate how much oak or other lumber is still available. Enormous drains have been made the past few years, and it is well known at the great hardwood markets that the quality of the oak sent to market in rafts is very inferior to that of a few years ago. Smaller trees are cut and timber is sent that would have been refused a few years ago. One of the largest mill-owners in the State remarked to me a few days ago that probably not over 10 per cent. of the oak received at the mills could be used as quarter-sawed oak. Some years ago this same gentleman filled an order from the United States Government for 50 winter cut white oak sticks 16x16x52 feet long. It took a large tract of country then to furnish this bill. Now probably but few counties could produce such timber. How few of us know the length of time it takes for nature to produce such trees. In Hopkins county, the average age of 18 white oaks, grown to a diameter across the stump of 12 inches, was 100 years. The youngest tree of the lot to reach 12 inches was 75 years old; the oldest one of the lot was 135 years; the ages of the 18 trees were 75 years, 90, 100, 93, 99, 94, 96, 90, 105, 101, 135, 90, 100, 100, 98, 130, 115 and 95 years.

Twenty white oak trees with an average diameter of twenty-eight inches at the stump gave an average age of 204 years. The youngest tree was 149 years with a diameter of 24 inches; the oldest tree was 312 years old with a diameter of 30 inches. But five trees of this lot were 30 inches in diameter and over, viz.:

One tree.....	30 inches, aged 216 years
One tree.....	30 " 222 "
One tree.....	33 " 220 "
One tree.....	34 " 225 "
One tree.....	36 " 312 "

In preparing a timber exhibit for the Nashville Exposition two years ago I found a

Hackberry..... 25 in. aged 115 years
White Elm..... 27 " 120 "
Black Oak..... 28 " 148 "
Black Locust..... 15 " 50 "
Sweetgum..... 15 " 31 "
Sugar Maple..... 28 " 155 "
Swamp Maple..... 28 " 134 "
Blue Ash..... 34 " 173 "
Blue Ash..... 36 " 225 "
Yellow Chestnut Oak 21 " 186 "
Post Oak..... 20 " 150 "
White Oak..... 13 " 155 "
Scrub Oak..... 13 " 155 "
Red Oak..... 27 " 147 "
Sycamore..... 57 " 260 "
Tulip Tree..... 12 " 30 "
Tulip Tree..... 33 " 97 "
Tulip Tree..... 57 " 225 "
Basswood..... 36 " 165 "
Hop-Hornbeam..... 13 " 55 "
Sweet Gum..... 25 " 141 "
Black Walnut..... 13 " 45 "
Black Walnut..... 15 " 30 "
Wild Cherry..... 16 " 46 "
Shell-bark Hickory..... 12 " 120 "
Butternut Hickory..... 20 " 50 "
Small Mockernut Nut..... 13 " 63 "
Pig Nut..... 13 " 203 "
King Nut..... 19 " 263 "
Kentucky Coffee..... 5 " 25 "

These figures give a good idea of the time it takes nature to produce a forest. The twenty White Oak trees mentioned above would

not cut an average of 700 feet B. M., each. Think of it, 204 years to produce 700 feet of White Oak plank, and the thrifty farmer will sell the saw mill man this 700 feet for \$4.80 and think he has made a good sale.

Upward of 600 wood-making establishments, with \$7,000,000 of capital and something over 6,000 employees, are drawing on our timber resources. An estimate made in 1892 by Maj. Crump of the available timber in the State gave 83,000,000,000 feet. Of this 40 per cent. was oak of the various varieties, 3 per cent. of tulip, 2 per cent. of walnut, 5 per cent. of gum, 4 per cent. of hickory, 5 per cent. of beech and 3 per cent. of sycamore.

This estimate was on thirteen millions of acres of forests an average of 6,400 feet B. M. of timber to the acre, which was probably a very liberal estimate. To show what timber one acre can produce I selected the finest tract of timber I know of in the State, and it is in Hopkins county, measuring off three selected acres 200x217 each. Only taking trees twenty-four inches in diameter and over, I found the first acre had growing on it 35,860 feet B. M., as follows:

White Oak..... 11,324 feet
Black Oak..... 13,726 "

Sweet Gum..... 9,450 "
Sour Gum..... 800 "
Poplar..... 500 "

A total of nineteen trees. The largest tree on this acre was a White Oak, containing 5,780 feet B. M. The second acre gave 49,628 feet, as follows:

White Oak..... 31,828 feet
Black Oak..... 4,000 "

Poplar..... 7,700 "
Sweet Gum..... 3,300 "

Hickory..... 1,000 "
Ash..... 500 "

A total of twenty-one trees. The largest tree was a white oak containing 7,016 feet B. M. of timber. This tree would cut a log 82 feet long. A second white oak on this acre 72 feet high would cut 5,512 feet B. M., and three black oak trees, 10,570 feet B. M.

Every mill man tells us that we are fast using up our forest. Our Kentucky Legislature is generous in laws to regulate almost everything under the sun, but so far has failed to take an interest in the preservation of our forests.

It is a difficult problem only to be solved by co-operation of the general and State Governments and the owners of forest lands. In Germany much attention has been given to forestry. In fourteen State administrations, covering 10,000,000 acres, the cut per acre per year for ten years was 55 cubic feet. Of this only 15 cubic feet was lumber or 120 feet B. M. to the acre. This cut was supposed to represent the annual growth. This would mean that the 13,000,000 acres of forest lands in Kentucky would produce yearly 1,560,000,000 feet B. M. and 520,000,000 cubic feet of wood for fuel, charcoal, etc. This means that at \$4 per 1,000 feet B. M. on the stump the annual growth of lumber in the entire State is worth \$6,240,000 or less than fifty cents per acre. To this add the 520,000,000 cubic feet cut for lumber, say 7,500,000 cords fit only for fuel or charcoal at 15 cents per cord, and we get \$1,100,000 to add to the lumber value of the annual growth, making a total of \$7,340,000 as the value of our annual lumber crop, a gift from nature. What can we do to preserve this wealth?

On every hand we see wanton destruction. The farmer, so called, wears out his cleared land, and then the forest is girdled for new corn and tobacco patches. The worn-out land is turned over to nature, which produces, in seeming satire, sassafras and persimmon, where walnut, oak and tulip trees once grew. The real farmer never wears out lands, and only needs to clear woodland that he may increase his crops. There is enough cleared land in Kentucky to produce many times the crops now produced. This simply requires better farming. Let us keep every acre of forest we now have, let us cut only matured trees or only those of large size, plant walnut, white oak and tulip trees in the places suited to their growth and prevent forest fires. Unlike the mineral wealth of the State, which when exhausted cannot be replaced, an acre of forest can be made perpetual.

One of the companies with which I am associated holds a large landed estate, much of it forest. For a number of years it has planted each year fifty to sixty bushels of black walnuts in places where the timber has been cut or on worn-out

soil. The Kentucky idea

is good, but it is not enough.

The Grayson county company

was first in the field, but their property has not been operated for several years.

The Kentucky bituminous rock

will make a good pavement by itself, as is shown by the piece on

Jefferson street, in Louisville, and by the first laid streets in Buffalo, N. Y.

The pavement so laid is soft and is readily torn by the toe

of horses and indented by the

wheels of vehicles. These marks

disappear under continual traffic, but it was shown that at least

twelve months was required to

produce a permanent road, and

that the appearance of the street in the meantime was in no manner conducive to popularity.

Since then extended experiments have resulted in making a satisfactory pavement by a combination of Kentucky bituminous rock and bituminous limestone, obtained both from Texas and Indiana territory.

The question of street cleaning and sanitation is closely connected with the subject of asphalt pavements. I believe that asphalt is the material which in the future will be the standard pavement in all cities, and I hope to see the Kentucky deposits so developed and the manipulation of the material so thoroughly studied and perfected that our city and State

fields above referred to, anywhere a tree has a chance to grow. In the fall acorns from the best oaks are planted in small pots in the greenhouse. Spring finds the young oak ready to be transplanted to any part of the forest where there is room for it. The young tulip trees just from the seed in the spring are gathered and put into pots or transplanted in the nursery to get sufficient growth to enable them to make a successful fight for life when placed in the forest where wanted. Generally our forests are open to the cow and pig, hence the acorn or the young tulip tree has a poor chance for growth unless treated as mentioned above.

In cutting timber the rule is to cut no tree less than twenty-four inches in diameter unless a tree shows signs of decay. We have made only a weak attempt toward the preservation of our forests, but it is an attempt in the right direction. We consume in our mining operation more than one million feet of timber yearly, and it behoves us to take care of our heritage.

Our first effort was in planting walnuts on a four-acre piece of land in 1888. The nuts were gathered in the fall when ripe; the ground was plowed and prepared as for corn, and the nuts planted four feet apart to allow the young trees sixteen square feet of growing space. One acre of this experimental walnut forest has not been disturbed, it being left to nature.

On the other three acres the trees have been thinned out until on the best land at least 70 per cent. of the trees have been removed, the largest of the trees remaining being full six inches across the stump, the trees twenty to twenty-eight feet high. On the acre left in the care of nature the trees are smaller in diameter, but nearly as high. The trees taken out have been transplanted, in most cases with indifferent success, the effort being made to transplant in open fields used as pastures.

In the past ten years we have planted inclosures in walnuts to the extent of twenty-five to thirty acres, a few acres every one or two years.

MINERALS.

Besides the great coal fields of the State we find several thousand square miles contain marls in great quantities, rich in the salts of potash and soda, of great value as fertilizing agents. The careless system of agriculture is rapidly exhausting much land, and the time is coming when these natural fertilizers will be used in great quantities. Almost every variety of clay is found. Fire clays, tile clays and clays for paving brick. Building stones from limestone and sandstone of the greatest variety of color and texture are abundant. The limestones furnish excellent gray, buff and cream-colored marbles and the finest oolites in the world.

The sandstones and some of the carboniferous sandstones produce good grindstones and mill stones while the Cumberland sandstone is a handsome as well as durable building stone, unique in color.

One of the most valuable mineral products of the State is Kentucky bituminous rock, or asphalt rock. I quote from a paper read before the Engineers and Architects' Club, of this city, by Mr. Marshall Morris:

"This material is found in the Chesterfield group of the carboniferous rocks along the eastern and southern edge of the western coal field of Kentucky, and particularly in what is known as the 'third sandstone' in Owens' geological reports of Kentucky, and is geologically about 300 feet below the Breckinridge coal.

"The ore districts of Eastern Kentucky are the Hanging Rock Iron Region which embraces Greenup, Boyd, Carter and Lawrence counties, and the Red River Iron Region which embraces portions of Estill, Lee, Powell, Menifee and Bath counties. The ores of the first named are stratified Carbonate and Limonites of the lower coal measures and known as limestone, black and Kidney ores, which occur in well defined geological levels of various thickness.

"The iron from these ores is most excellent for foundry purposes, noted for its fluidity and non-shrinkage in cooling. As a rule the limestone ore is the richest and most regular in quality.

"The Western Kentucky field produces 61 per cent. of the entire production of the State. At least twelve workable veins are known, but all are not present in any one section.

"The purest coal is found in one or two of the lowest veins, but these veins are rather uncertain; are usually of less thickness than the upper veins and more expensive to work. Most of the coal in this field comes from No. 9 and No. 11 veins, No. 9 producing most of the coal. For steam and domestic use a large amount of this coal is used in Louisville. It is this coal that has made the Louisville market one of the cheapest in the world.

"Coal is as cheap in Louisville as in Pittsburgh, but cheap coals have to be brought up the Ohio river to build up the industries that go to make a great city. Philadelphia, in

America, pays for its coal more than twice what Louisville pays, and yet this beautiful city of ours, the metropolis of this great State of Kentucky, supplied with the cheapest fuel, cheapest lumber, with cheapest food, the center of the greatest population of the country, does not occupy the position it deserves.

"The coke produced in Middlesboro, Kentucky, is a fossiliferous hematite, which is found in the foot hills of Virginia, just across the State line of Kentucky, probably exists in Kentucky, but covered deeply by overlying rocks.

"This ore is similar to the red ore of Alabama, and is used in the furnace at Middlesboro.

"While the cheapest iron in the world is now probably made in Alabama, the time will come when all the ore beds of Kentucky will be called upon to produce their share of the greatest element of modern industrial civilization.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY.

INCORPORATED.

Miners and Shippers of COAL AND COKE.

General Office, Earlington, Kentucky.

Branch Offices.

JAMES R. LOVE, Manager, 201 N. Cherry Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

Capt. R. G. ROUSE, Mgr., Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Kentucky.

S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager, 342 W. Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Capt. T. L. LEE, Manager, Corner Main and Auction Streets, Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager, 327 Upper Second Street, Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents—HUNT & BRO. Memphis, Tenn. HESSER & MILTON, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. BRIDGMAN, Room 404, Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

General Office, Earlington, Kentucky.

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